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d. In order to cope with the demands for more veterinarians, the Polish Government in 1946, altered certain basic requirements for the DVM. The most significant change was the lowering of the basic requirement of six years attendance in veterinary science. In 1946 the government lowered this requirement to four years. Further, in most cases veterinary education was subsidized by the government with a firm understanding that the candidate would, upon successful completion, repay the subsidizer by serving from one to two years in the military service as a veterinarian.

e. The shortage of qualified veterinarians can be attributed to a great extent to the following:

(1) Many were killed or had left Poland

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During World War II, the schools had been closed by the German Armies.

(3) Widespread and high incidence of infectious diseases demanded more personnel than under normal circumstances.

(4) A change-over to the Peoples Government from the old Polish republic created a bureaucratic administration which necessitated additional personnel to carry out the work normally handled by small efficient staffs.

2. Bielegical Productions

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a large prewar and government-owned plant existed at Pulawy, 70 kms northwest of Lublin. It was acclaimed as the largest plant in Polish biological production. Prior to World War II production on a large scale ensued in the following: serum for heg same serum is produced in the US/ and erysipelas vaccines were produced in large quantities. This plant, in conjunction with one that existed at Crascw, was able to supply the needs of Peland. There was no need to import serums the Pulawy plant and laboratory is now in

operation.

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b. The only private concern producing biological serums and vaccines was known as Klowe and was located in Warsaw.

| functioning under government ownership and

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direction.

3. Disease Control Programs:

- a. We cannot think of disease control as practiced in the countries of Eastern Marspe, Poland in partic ar, as we do of the methods and practice in the US. For example, in the US disease control is a problem for the individual producer and breeder primarily with governmental help wherever needed. The individual Pole, however, is very passive with reference to disease control. If he were the sole source of disease prevention in livestock, the results would bear dire consequences. On the other hand, the government up to World War II had a good control program. In fact, the government had just begun to make progress in the prevention of tuberculosis among cattle. Such TB was quite prevalent after the Russo-Palish War of 1920.
- b. Excellent control existed in hog cholers, foot and mouth disease and Glanders a disease appearing in horses and mules. These animals were tested twice a year and after such close checks, the disease was almost cradicated.
- c. In 1939, prior to the German attack upon Paland, farmers had access to a bulletin which listed diseases that the government was committed to control. Whenever a farmer or livestock producer suspected that an infectious disease was existent among his livestock, he was obliged by federal statute to inform the local veterinarian, or any local authority, in the event that there was no veterinarian in the area a state veterinarian was then assigned to handle the case. If he diagnosed an existing injectious disease, the veterinariam then took steps to either quarantine or kill the animal.

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(2) Food Inspection - Headed by Dr (fnu) Mika, a young veterinarian.

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Description of Diagnostic Procedures:

Diagnosis of diseases, as previously stated, was handled by state veterinarians who were dispatched from the nearest state laboratory. The most important state diagnostic laboratories in 1946 were located as follows; one in Warsaw, one in Lodz, one in Poznan, one at Cracow, and the one previously mentioned at Pulawy. Each of these labs was adequately equipped with instruments and diagnostic facilities. The need for qualified personnel was apparent for each of the above laboratories was understaffed and unable to cope efficiently with the infectious diseases then prevalent.

Immunizing Procedure in 1946s

- a. Immunization was handled by local veterinarians under the direction of state veterinarians. Special campaigns were inaugurated by the Department of Veterinary Medicine in Warsaw. This department would issue specific directives which were to be followed by local veterinarians in immunizing livestock.
- b. In 1946 the government employed a number of young inexperienced vets who were dispatched to the provinces to immunize livestock for (1) erysipelas in hogs (2) Glanders (3) foot and mouth disease and (4) hog sholers.
- c. Under Polish law, horse owners were required to provide for each animal an immunization record which was to accompany the animal whenever it traveled from one area to another.
- d. Vaccine and sera were provided by the government for immunization purposes, but because of the tremendous need for these two items after the war, the government was unable to supply adequate amounts of either. As a consequence, the Polish Government appealed to UNRRA for assistance. When serum which was provided by UNRRA reached the Department of Veterinary Medicine in Warsaw, previously mentioned. it was dispatched to the state laboratories Even with the additional amounts provided by UNRRA the supply was not adequate to immunize on a widescale basis. The inevitable then occurred, the state veterinarians, who were engaged in the immunization program, were able to black market serum to the farmer. In theory, serum was to be distributed freely, but since it was in such great demand, many of the state veterinarians were able to sell it for exorbitant prices or exchange it for sundry items.

7. Disposition of Infected Livestock:

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4800 Livestock which had been infected was slaughtered and burned or in some cases buried. Restitution was made by the state for the loss of the animal on the basis of a pre-existing scale which had been calculated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Veterinary Science. Indemnity payments varied from 25% to 100% depending on the nature of the infectious disease. For example, if a horse , the farmer received up to 100% were infected with Malican Glanders In hog 50X1 indemnity (pre-war rate cholera the going indemnity rate was most usually 25% of the market value.

8. <u>Disease Control at Auctions and Stockyards</u>:

Each village or town has certain days of the week which are designated as days for marketing. As animals were brought to the marketplace for sale or auction, they were inspected by veterinarians prior to sale. 50X1 50X1

9.	Dan	tine Immunization:
7•	8.	Routine immunization of animals was a difficult problem, and was not very effective because the public was incapable of dealing with it, and
		finally, the government did as it pleased.
	ъ.	many of the horses which had to be killed after World War II because of Glanders disease could have been saved if routine immunization practices had been followed.

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